

Historic, archived document

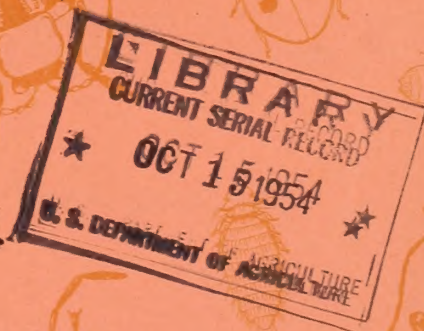
Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Resume
1.967
A2C78

VOL.4 No. 40

OCTOBER 8, 1954

Cooperative **ECONOMIC INSECT REPORT**



Issued by

PLANT PEST CONTROL BRANCH

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

PLANT PEST CONTROL BRANCH

ECONOMIC INSECT SURVEY SECTION

The Cooperative Economic Insect Report is issued weekly as a service to American Agriculture. Its contents are compiled from information supplied by cooperating State, Federal, and industrial entomologists and other agricultural workers. In releasing this material the Branch serves as a clearing house and does not assume responsibility for accuracy of the material.

Reports and inquiries pertaining to this release should be mailed to:

Economic Insect Survey Section
Plant Pest Control Branch
Agricultural Research Service
United States Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

COOPERATIVE ECONOMIC INSECT REPORT

Highlights of Insect Conditions

CORN EARWORM infestations continue in several states. (pages 901, 913).

APPLE MAGGOT more abundant than usual in Wisconsin but less problem than normal in northwestern Pennsylvania. (page 904).

TOMATO FRUITWORM and VINEGAR FLIES serious problem to tomato canners in Indiana. (page 907).

Distribution of BEET LEAFHOPPER and curly top in areas of New Mexico, Colorado, Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas. (page 906).

Specimens of BAGWORM collected in Los Angeles County, California. (page 910).

NOTES received too late for inclusion in body of report. (page 913).

Reports in this issue are for the week ending October 1, 1954 unless otherwise designated.

WEATHER BUREAU'S 30-DAY OUTLOOK

* October 1954

The Weather Bureau's 30-day outlook for October calls for temperatures to average above seasonal normals over southern and eastern portions of the nation with greatest departures in the Southeast. On the other hand below normal temperatures are expected to prevail over western and northern areas with greatest departures in the Northern Plains.

Precipitation amounts are predicted to exceed normal over most of the area between the Continental Divide and the Appalachians. Subnormal rainfall is indicated in the Far West and in the South Atlantic States. Otherwise near normal amounts are indicated .

*This report released by the Weather Bureau October 1, 1954 .

Weather forecast given here is based on the official 30-day "Resume and Outlook," published twice a month by the Weather Bureau. You can subscribe through Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price: \$4.80 a year, \$2.40 for six months.

WEATHER FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 4, 1954

Drought-relieving rains over the extreme eastern portions of the Great Plains, the central and lower Mississippi Valley, Tennessee, and parts of the Ohio Valley were the brightest weather feature of the week. Moderate to heavy rains also fell in northern areas from the upper Mississippi Valley eastward, in most of the Florida Peninsula and in a few other Gulf Coastal sections, but from the western Great Plains to the Pacific Coast and in the Southeast from Alabama to Virginia the week's rainfall was very light, thus continuing the drought situation in much of the Southeast and the western portion of the lower Great Plains. The week was unusually hot for the season from the lower Great Plains northeastward. Weekly averages were 12° above normal at Dodge City, Kansas, Cleveland, Ohio, and Washington, D. C. Maximum temperatures in the Midwest and Middle Atlantic States reached record high levels for the season during the last few days of the period. Two of these records were 91° and 93° at Chicago and Springfield, Ill., respectively. Maxima in the low 90's also were recorded as far north as Iowa. By way (Weather continued on page 914).

CEREAL AND FORAGE INSECTS

GRASSHOPPERS - WISCONSIN - Continue very abundant and widespread. Damage to garden crops, legumes, cranberries and sugar beets. (Chambers). KANSAS - Melanoplus spp., primarily M. mexicanus and M. femur-rubrum, continue feeding in margins of fields of fall-seeded alfalfa in some fields of northern and eastern areas. (Matthew).

CORN EARWORM (Heliothis armigera) - OREGON - One to two larvae per ear in Hermiston-Boardman area. In Willamette Valley, ears beginning to show less than 1 percent infestation. (Roth, Larson, Stephenson). IDAHO - Damage has increased on late-harvested canning corn. Some fields averaging 30 percent tip damage, although there has been less corn earworm damage than during the past two seasons. (Manis, Sept. 25). KANSAS - Continues to be found in late maturing sorghum heads and ears of late-planted corn in northern and northeastern areas. Untreated late sweet corn in Wyandotte County has infestation of 80-100 percent with most ears having from 3-5 larvae. Moths still ovipositing on silks. (Matthew). WISCONSIN - Very severe in late-planted sweet and field corn. More than 90 percent of all ears found infested in many fields. (Chambers). MICHIGAN - Extremely numerous in areas about Lansing, Kalamazoo and Jackson. (Hutson). VIRGINIA - Reports of damage by Heliothis spp. continue to be received. (Morris). FLORIDA - Two to 20 percent infestation in 3 fields of millet at Trenton. (Van Pelt).

FALL ARMYWORM (Laphygma frugiperda) - ARIZONA - Destroyed 20 acres of sweet corn near Phoenix. (Ariz. Coop. Rept.). KANSAS - Infestation continues in many corn fields throughout most of State. Stalk infestation ranges from 20-60 percent with occasional highs of 80 percent of stalks showing some damage. Some fields have from 4-12 percent of ears on ground because of feeding at base of ear. (Matthew). ARKANSAS - Found in green corn in Cross County. (Warren). FLORIDA - Twenty percent infestation on 7 acres of millet at Trenton. (Van Pelt).

LESSER CORNSTALK BORER (Elasmopalpus lignosellus) - SOUTH CAROLINA - Serious damage to soybeans but later plantings of snap beans less seriously affected. (Nettles). About 95 percent loss of stand in 55-acre field in Beaufort County. (White, Johnson). NORTH CAROLINA - Reported from Harnett and Stanly Counties on soybeans and peas. (Jones). FLORIDA - Heavy spotted infestation on late field peas at Quincy. Severe damage to pole beans continues (May). TEXAS - Heavy local infestation on grain sorghum in Midland County. (Green).

CHINCH BUG (Blissus leucopterus) - ARKANSAS - Averaged 200-300 adults and nymphs per stalk on green corn in Cross County. (Warren).

ANGOUMOIS GRAIN MOTH (Sitotroga cerealella) - NORTH CAROLINA - Infesting field corn in Hoke, Warren and Wilson Counties with about 5 percent of ears affected. (Scott).

ARMYWORM (Pseudaletia unipuncta) - KANSAS - A few moths in some fields of Douglas, Johnson and Wyandotte Counties. (Matthew).
ARKANSAS - Average of 5 moths per night taken in light trap at Stuttgart. (Warren).

FALSE WIREWORMS - WYOMING - Damage to winter wheat in Platte County and other central areas. (Brown).

HESSIAN FLY (Phytophaga destructor) - PENNSYLVANIA - Supplementary generation on volunteer wheat, but not as heavy as expected. (Udine).

CORN EARWORM, FALL ARMYWORM, and SOUTHERN CORNSTALK BORER causing heavy damage to corn in Amelia, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, Greenville and Powhatan Counties, VIRGINIA. Corn earworm and fall armyworm found in every field with fall armyworm averaging 1 per stalk in all fields examined. (Morris).

SUGARCANE BEETLE (Eutheola rugiceps) - ARKANSAS - Heavy flights in central counties. (Warren).

ALFALFA WEEVIL (Hypera postica) - MARYLAND - Adults taken in very small numbers (2 per 1,790 sweeps) in alfalfa fields in Queen Annes County. (U. Md., Ent. Dept.). WYOMING - Infestation advanced this year from lower Star Valley area, Lincoln County, into the higher valley areas. (Bradshaw, Sept. 25).

LESPEDeza WEBWORM (Tetralopha scortealis) - SOUTH CAROLINA - Infestation in lespedeza continues in some areas. (Peele, Nettles).

POTATO LEAFHOPPER (Empoasca fabae) - MARYLAND - One field has 160 adults and nymphs in 4 sweeps with noticeable damage in Queen Annes County. This is later than usual for leafhopper injury in Maryland. (U. Md., Ent. Dept.).

SPIDER MITES - IDAHO - Two-spotted spider mite has caused seed loss in some red clover seed fields where populations allowed to build up. Also spotted injury in some hop fields near end of harvest in southwestern area. (Walz, Sept. 25).

VELVETBEAN CATERPILLAR (Anticarsia gemmatalis) - SOUTH CAROLINA - Serious pest of soybeans in some localities. (Nettles). FLORIDA - Infesting field peas at Jonesville and Hague, from 1 to 3 larvae per plant in infested fields. (Van Pelt).

WHITE GRUBS - UTAH - Damaging lawns in several counties. (Knowlton). WISCONSIN - Continue very abundant and widespread causing damage to potatoes, gardens, lawns and golf courses in many areas. (Chambers). WYOMING - Phyllophaga rugosa causing damage to lawns in Hot Springs County. (Woody). TEXAS - Phyllophaga sp. medium locally on lawns in Potter County. Rather heavy in lawns in Amarillo for past 6 weeks. (Daniels). INDIANA - Cyclocephala sp. causing serious damage to lawns in northwestern part of State. (Davis). KANSAS - Light to moderate infestations of Phyllophaga spp. and Cyclocephala spp. in some fields of Reno, Harvey and McPherson Counties. From 0-9 per square foot; however, counts much less than at same time last year. (Burkhardt).

MEADOW SPITTLEBUG (Philaenus leucophthalmus) - MARYLAND - From 0.2 to 1 adult per sweep in alfalfa fields in Queen Annes County, a few eggs on grasses. (U. Md., Ent. Dept.).

A GRASSWORM (Mocis sp.) - FLORIDA - Six to 8 larvae per square foot of Bahia grass in Spring Lake area, Hernando County. (Brinkley). Ten pupae and adults per square foot on hairy indigo in northwest Hillsborough County. (Beem). Three larvae per square yard in 20-acre field at Jonesville. (Van Pelt). Nine to 12 larvae and pupae per square foot of Pangola grass in 90-acre pasture in Alachua County. (Kuitert).

(Pachyzancla phaeopteralis)

A SOD WEBWORM/- FLORIDA - Averaging 50 per square foot on St. Augustine grass at Inverness. (Medlin).

FRUIT INSECTS

ORIENTAL FRUIT MOTH (Grapholitha molesta) - WASHINGTON - Some loss this year in Yakima Valley in orchards where spraying improperly timed, but this loss is negligible when entire crop is considered. Bait traps operated in various parts of the Valley did not give evidence that the pest has spread beyond rather limited area in Sawyer district where it has occurred since it was first found there in 1948. There was a small infestation near Grandview in 1949 but nothing has been seen there since then. As the pest has been in the Yakima Valley for several years now, it is felt that it is not particularly serious in this area and can be controlled without too much expense. (Yothers).

APPLE MAGGOT (Rhagoletis pomonella) - WISCONSIN - More abundant than usual throughout State. Very destructive where complete spray schedules not followed. (Chambers). MARYLAND - Infesting Red Delicious apples in Allegany County. (U. Md., Ent. Dept.). PENNSYLVANIA - Less problem than last year in commercial orchards in northwestern area. Present in orchards that missed maggot sprays. Five to 10 percent infestation in prunes in one orchard in Erie County. (Adams).

GIANT HORNET (Vespa crabro germana) - VIRGINIA - Infestations general throughout State. Heavy damage to apples in some home orchards and backyard trees. Damage also to dahlias and lilacs. (Willey, Rowell). NORTH CAROLINA - Found in Yancey County. (Dillingham).

LESSER APPLEWORM (Grapholitha prunivora) - PENNSYLVANIA - Showing up generally throughout northwestern area-as high as 20 percent of apples injured in orchards adjacent to unsprayed orchards. (Adams). Severe injury in several southwestern orchards. (Udine).

SHOT-HOLE BORERS - UTAH - Severely damaging one peach orchard at Providence. (Davis, Knowlton).

A MITE (Vasates fockeui) - OREGON - More abundant on cherry than normal in Dallas area. (Every).

FLORIDA RED SCALE (Chrysomphalus aonidum) - FLORIDA - Increasing trend expected and insect expected to be more troublesome during the fall months than for past two years; however, not expected to be as serious as in fall of 1951. (Pratt, Thompson, Johnson).

GRAPE BERRY MOTH (Polychrosis viteana) - PENNSYLVANIA - Heavier than last year. Infested bunches running as high as 66 percent in unsprayed vineyards. In sprayed vineyards, infestation is 0-2 percent. (Adams).

PECAN NUT CASEBEARER (Acrobasis caryae) - TEXAS - Heavy local infestation on pecans in Burnet County. Mostly in pupal stage with adults emerging. These are probably adults from third generation. (Randolph).

SMALL CHESTNUT WEEVIL (Curculio auriger) - MARYLAND - Infestation about 1 percent in Chinese chestnuts at harvest time in Queen Annes County. (U. Md., Ent. Dept.).

WALNUT CATERPILLAR (Datana integerrima) - WISCONSIN - Continues to defoliate walnut trees throughout southern counties. (Chambers).

TRUCK CROP INSECTS

MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE (Epilachna varivestis) - TENNESSEE - Has not appeared in numbers in Clarksville area this year. (Scott). Also very low this season in eastern area. (Mullett). VIRGINIA - Problem only in very isolated cases in truck area of eastern Virginia. (Brubaker). WYOMING - Migrating from bean fields into alfalfa fields in Torrington area, Goshen County. (Pfadt, Sept. 25).

SQUASH VINE BORER (Melittia cucurbitae) - TENNESSEE - Has destroyed many commercial plantings of summer squash in Nashville area. (Scott).

PICKLEWORM (Diaphania nitidalis) - SOUTH CAROLINA - Moderate to heavy on untreated squash in Charleston area. (Cuthbert, Sept. 22). FLORIDA - Light damage to squash and cucumbers at Quincy. Appears less numerous than usual. (May).

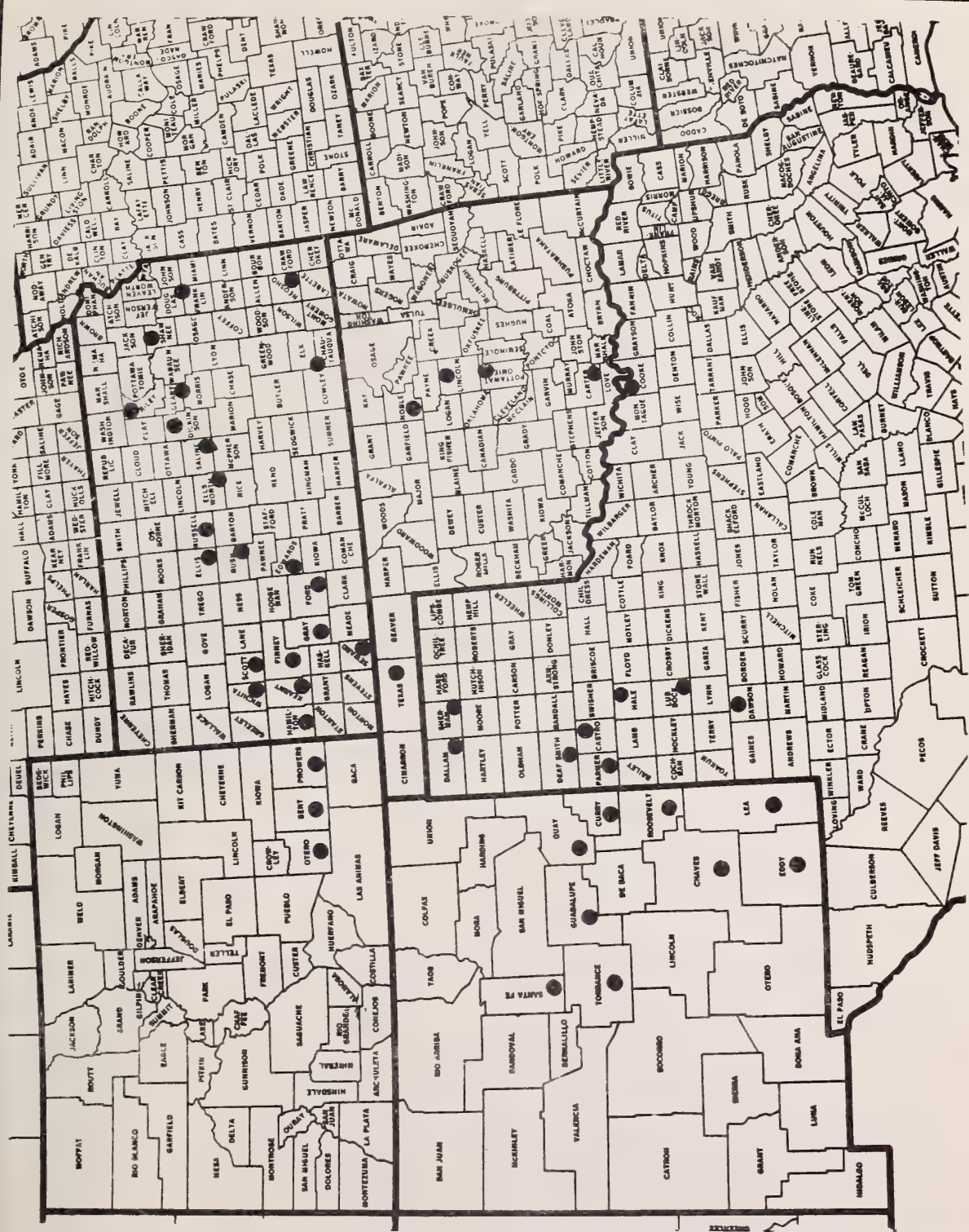
SPOTTED CUCUMBER BEETLE (Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardi) - WISCONSIN - Attracting much attention because of abundance in many southern garden areas. (Chambers).

Distribution of the Beet Leafhopper and Curly Top in Eastern New Mexico, Eastern Colorado, Northern Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas

A study of the beet leafhopper (Circulifer tenellus) and curly top, a virus disease that it transmits, was made from July 12 to 23, 1954, in eastern New Mexico, eastern Colorado, northern Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas. A comparatively low and widely distributed summer population of the leafhopper was found. High populations were confined to a few sugar-beet and garden-beet plantings where the condition of the plants was favorable for the development of this insect. Curly top was common on garden beets, mangels, peppers, sugar beets, Swiss chard, and tomatoes wherever these plants were grown. At Portales, New Mexico, approximately 100 percent of the commercial garden beets showed obvious curly top. Approximately 75 percent of the sugar beets in a field at Dawn and one at Plainview, Texas, showed obvious curly top. At Monroe, Texas, one grower had 60 acres of tomatoes, 40 acres of which had been plowed out because of curly top; and in the remaining 20 acres, about 50 percent of the plants were diseased.

Curly-top infection was more abundant on the high plains of New Mexico and Texas than in the surrounding areas. This is the same general area where the highest population of overwintering and spring-generation leafhoppers were found in February and March. (See map for distribution of leafhoppers in Volume 4, No. 25, of the Cooperative Economic Insect Report). The distribution of curly top noted in July 1954 is shown on the attached map. In general, sugar-beet plantings in Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas that were planted comparatively early on high-fertility soil, properly cultivated, and irrigated were in good growing condition with little curly top and very low population of beet leafhoppers. Fields that were planted late and others that did not receive proper care were in poor condition with high curly-top disease and leafhopper populations.

Russian-thistle (Salsola kali var. tenuifolia) and kochia (Kochia scoparia), the most important summer weed hosts of this leafhopper in the area, were both widely distributed but were more common in the western portion of the area. The perennial mustard, Lepidium alyssoides, the principal host of this leafhopper in southern New Mexico and southwestern Texas, has extended its range into the Estancia Valley, New Mexico, at an elevation of about 6,000 feet. (J. R. Douglass and J. I. Cowger).



● Counties where curly top observed July 1954

Sect. Truck Crop and Garden Insects

Twin Falls, Ida., 9/15/54

MELON APHID (Aphis gossypii) - SOUTH CAROLINA - Abundant on unprotected cucumbers in Charleston area Sept. 22. (Cuthbert).

BANDED CUCUMBER BEETLE (Diabrotica balteata) - FLORIDA - Abundant on pepper at Sarasota (Kelsheimer).

TOMATO RUSSET MITE (Vasates lycopersici) - UTAH - Appeared in two commercial canning tomato fields in Layton area. (Dorst).

TOMATO FRUITWORM (Heliothis armigera) - INDIANA - Unusually abundant in tomatoes. Serious menace to canners. (Davis). WISCONSIN - Very severe in tomatoes. (Chambers).

VINEGAR FLIES (Drosophila spp.) - INDIANA - Problem in tomatoes being brought to canneries throughout State. Because of dry weather tomatoes have cracked severely which offers an ideal place for egg-laying. Infestations developing in the field and at the canneries. This is a very serious problem for the canneries and some are discontinuing canning of tomatoes because of this contamination. (Davis).

LESSER CORNSTALK BORER (Elasmopalpus lignosellus) - SOUTH CAROLINA - Continues serious on snap beans in Charleston area. (Cuthbert, Sept. 22).

A PILLBUG (Porcellio laevis) - WYOMING - Moderate damage to greenhouse plants in Gillete. (Poyner).

SLUGS - PENNSYLVANIA - Infestations up to 30 percent in Erie County. Also problem on cabbage in Elk County. (Adams). Problem generally on tomatoes. (Udine).

SPIDER MITES - WYOMING - Tetranychus sp. causing moderate to slight damage to greenhouse plants over State. (Spachman).

WIREWORMS - WISCONSIN - Abundant and destructive in gladiolus plantings and potato fields in Milwaukee and Waukesha Counties. (Chambers). PENNSYLVANIA - Wheat wireworm (Agriotes mancus) infestation on potatoes in Erie County ranging from 0-28 percent in untreated fields and 0-10 percent in treated fields. (Adams).

CYCLAMEN MITE (Tarsonemus pallidus) - WYOMING - Moderate damage to greenhouse cyclamen plants in Sheridan. (Poyner).

WISCONSIN - Abundant in several strawberry growing areas of northern Wisconsin. (Chambers).

ZEBRA CATERPILLAR (Ceramica picta) - OREGON - Small numbers, 1 larva per 1 or 2 plants, on potato at Madras in Jefferson County, Sept. 24. (Stephenson).

A LEAF ROLLER (Platynota stultana) - ARIZONA - Very abundant on celery near Tolleson, Maricopa County. (Ariz. Coop. Rept.).

ARMYWORMS - ARIZONA - Laphygma exigua and Prodenia ornithogalli have been damaging lettuce in Salt River Valley. (Ariz. Coop. Rept.).

A SERPENTINE LEAF MINER (Liriomyza sp.) - ARIZONA - Has been damaging lettuce in Salt River Valley. (Ariz. Coop. Rept.).

CABBAGE CATERPILLARS - SOUTH CAROLINA - Cabbage webworm abundant on untreated turnips and collards in Charleston area. (Cuthbert, Sept. 22). TENNESSEE - Insecticides necessary against imported cabbageworm on collards in Clarksville area. (Scott). WISCONSIN - Imported cabbageworm (Pieris rapae) unusually abundant on cabbage and cauliflower throughout State. (Chambers). ARIZONA - Trichoplusia ni increasing on vegetables in Salt River Valley. (Ariz. Coop. Rept.).

COTTON INSECTS

BOLL WEEVIL (Anthonomus grandis) - NORTH CAROLINA - Fields checked in Guilford, Davie, Iredell, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Union, Anson, Richmond and Moore Counties averaged about 20 percent bolls still green. Adult weevils found in every field at average of 10.2 per 50 bolls. (Mitchell).

A LEAF ROLLER (Platynota stultana) - ARIZONA - Some damage to cotton at Buckeye. (Ariz. Coop. Rept.).

SALT-MARSH CATERPILLAR (Estigmene acrea) - ARIZONA - Still some damage to cotton at Buckeye. (Ariz. Coop. Rept.).

COTTON LEAFWORM (Alabama argillacea) - ARIZONA - Numerous on cotton in a few spots in Cochise County. One specimen taken at Buckeye Sept. 20. (Ariz. Coop. Rept.).

FOREST, ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREE INSECTS

WHITE PINE WEEVIL (Pissodes strobi) - WISCONSIN - Has been very abundant in central area. Damage principally to white pine and Norway spruce. (Chambers).

EASTERN SPRUCE GALL APHID (Chermes abietis) - WISCONSIN - Very abundant on spruce in home planting and parks in north central area. (Chambers).

PINE ROOT COLLAR WEEVIL (Hylobius radicis) - WISCONSIN - Continues to cause serious injury to windbreak plantings of Scotch, jack and red pines. (Chambers).

PALES WEEVIL (Hylobius pales) - PENNSYLVANIA - Considerable damage to Banks, white, Scotch and red pines (in order named). Smooth bark on trunks and laterals of 7-8 foot trees attacked. (Udine).

POPLAR AND WILLOW BORER (Cryptorhynchus lapathi) - WISCONSIN - More abundant than usual in poplar plantings in southern area. (Chambers).

A MAPLE LEAF SCALE (Pulvinaria acericola) - PENNSYLVANIA - On many maples in Indiana County. Migrating nymphs in enormous numbers on trunk and at base of tree. (Udine).

RED-HUMPED OAKWORM - WISCONSIN - Defoliated large areas of oak in central area. (Chambers).

LOCUST BORER (Megacyllene robiniae) - WISCONSIN - Abundant in black locust plantations in southern area. (Chambers).

BRONZE BIRCH BORER (Agrilus anxius) - WISCONSIN - Apparently becoming more abundant in parks and home plantings in southeastern area. (Chambers).

BIRCH LEAF MINER (Fenusa pusilla) - WISCONSIN - Very abundant throughout north central section of State. (Chambers).

PINE WEBWORM (Tetralopha robustella) - PENNSYLVANIA - Severe damage to young pines in planting in Perry County. (Gesell).

FALL WEBWORM (Hyphantria cunea) - WISCONSIN - Very much less abundant in southern area this fall than usual. (Chambers).

BOXELDER BUG (Leptocoris trivittatus) - WYOMING - Very numerous in localized areas of Lincoln and Laramie Counties. (Poyner). WISCONSIN - Very numerous in several southern counties. (Chambers). MICHIGAN - Extremely numerous in Lansing, Ionia and Manchester. (Hutson). MARYLAND - Reports from home owners common in Baltimore and Anne Arundel Counties. Bugs still on trees. (U. Md., Ent. Dept.). NORTH CAROLINA - Reported from Alamance, Iredell and Rockingham Counties. (Jones.).

PINE TORTOISE SCALE (Toumeyella numismaticum) - MICHIGAN - Infestation on jack pine over area of approximately 3 square miles. (Hutson).

ELM LEAF BEETLE (Galerucella xanthomelaena) - VIRGINIA - Seriously damaged elms at Powhatan and in Charlotte County. (Morris).

WALKINGSTICK (Diapheromera femorata) - MICHIGAN - Defoliated 200 acres of oak east of Iron Mountain. (Hutson).

RED-HUMPED CATERPILLAR (Schizura concinna) - MICHIGAN - Defoliated approximately 300 acres of maple on Beaver Island. (Hutson).

BAGWORM (Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis) - CALIFORNIA - Specimens collected by L. D. McCorkindale at Lancaster, Los Angeles County. Based on available information, the infestation would appear to involve only a single Arborvitae plant, suggesting a rather incipient infestation. Eradicative measures have been initiated. As far as known, there are no records of this species west of the Continental Divide. (Armitage).

THRIPS - WYOMING - Severe to moderate damage to gladiolus in many nurseries. (Poyner).

LEAFHOPPERS - UTAH - Erythroneura ziczac and other species have caused severe damage to Virginia creeper in scattered areas over State. (Knowlton).

HACKBERRY PSYLLIDS - WISCONSIN - Adults very abundant on hackberry in southern area. Annoyance to home owners. (Chambers).

A WEEVIL - WISCONSIN - Damage abundant in several conifer-growing nurseries. (Chambers).

A TERMITE (Paraneotermes simplicicornis) - ARIZONA - Definitely implicated in damage to living eucalyptus trees in Tucson. Trees up to three inches in diameter have had tap root cut through near surface of the ground, which resulted in tree being blown over. Side roots are not affected and trees do not show signs of injury before they fall over. (Ariz. Coop. Rept.).

INSECTS AFFECTING MAN AND ANIMALS

BROWN-BANDED ROACH (Supella supellectilium) - VIRGINIA - Serious infestation reported in dwelling in Blacksburg. (Turner). This species is general over State. (Morris).

MOSQUITOES - UTAH - In Weber County this season, abundance has been in following order for the six most abundant species: 1. Aedes dorsalis, 2. A. vexans, 3. A. nigromaculus, 4. Culex tarsalis, 5. Culiseta inornata, and 6. Anopheles freeborni. Aedes nigromaculus was most annoying, while A. dorsalis is usually the most troublesome species. In Weber County and other parts of State many breeding areas dried up early. This commonly reduced seriousness of mosquito situation, often resulting in reduced control needs. (Fronk, Knowlton).

BLACK WIDOW SPIDER (Latrodectus mactans) - WYOMING - Great concern in homes in Laramie County. (Williams). UTAH - Apparently numbers above normal in many communities this year. (Knowlton).

HORN FLY (Siphona irritans) - FLORIDA - Averaging 700-900 per animal on cows at Quincy. Sharp increase in past few days. (May).

STORED-PRODUCTS INSECTS

LESSER GRAIN BORER (Rhizopertha dominica) - NORTH CAROLINA - Light infestation in stored wheat in Lumberton. (Jones, Rea).

MISCELLANEOUS INSECTS

A BOSTRICHID (Dinoderus minutus) - CONNECTICUT - Adults found on inside of canes of bamboo table mats. Mats reported to have been imported from Japan. (Johnson).

POWDER POST BEETLE - WISCONSIN - Damage building up in southern area. (Chambers).

A WEEVIL (Trachyploeus bifoveolatus) - OREGON - Becoming problem in Multnomah, Clackamas and Washington Counties by entering houses in fairly large numbers. (Roth).

RECENT IMPORTANT INTERCEPTIONS AT PORTS OF ENTRY

Unusual insects from plant material for propagation in the mails from foreign countries recently included the following: An adult pentatomid, Eurygaster integriceps Puton, was found in a package of grass seed (Phalaris tuberosa) - from Iraq at the Washington, D. C. Inspection House. This insect has been reported injurious to wheat, barley and other grains and grasses in parts of the Soviet Union where it is known as the "noxious little tortoise." An adult curculionid, Liophloeus tessulatus Mull. was taken on the young fronds of an Athyrium fern from England at the Hoboken, N. J. Inspection House. (Kamper). This weevil has been reported injurious to Levisticum officinale, a plant grown for its aromatic and medicinal properties in Germany. The adults are said to feed on the leaves and the larvae on the roots of the plant.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

NEW YORK - (Reports for Mid-Hudson Valley area) - JAPANESE BEETLE - In areas infested for 4 to 10 or more years the populations of adults in 1954 as indicated by wild grapes were generally unusually low. Feeding on unprotected silk of sweet corn was negligible. Summer drought in 1953 and 1954 was an obvious general factor, while cumulative biological control was known to be a factor in some of the older areas of infestation. Some adult beetles were still being trapped October 1 to 4. CORN EARWORM, which on unsprayed corn normally builds up gradually from very low populations in July or August to near 100 percent in early October, suffered a set back in September so that by October 1, the ears of unsprayed corn were only about 15 percent infested. That coolness of weather may have been a factor was suggested by the observation that individuals entering pupation in cages in mid-August remained in the pupal state a month to six weeks. EUROPEAN CORN BORERS - In an insprayed field of sweet corn about 4 percent of the 256 ears examined showed borers, October 1. Sprayed corn was clean of all borers. ARMYWORM moths continued abundant through September in the catches of a black-light trap but crop damage by armyworms continued negligible. FALL ARMYWORMS, first noted in August, were abundant on volunteer corn in whorl stages in late September. On October 1 they were found in 1.5 percent of ears in an unsprayed field. As with earworm the pupal stage was unusually protracted. CORN FLEA BEETLES were moderately abundant on unsprayed corn which passed through its whorl stages in September. Their feeding marks and Stewart's disease continued to be readily observable in all fields. GARDEN SLUGS were extremely abundant in some home gardens in mid-September injuring the pods and leaves of green beans and entering growth cracks in tomatoes. (Adams).

GEORGIA - PLUM CURCULIO second-generation adults began to emerge from soil in Fort Valley area on September 17, which is much later than usual. An average of 0.65 second-generation adults per tree was determined by jarring a commercial peach orchard on September 22. (Snapp). LESSER CORNSTALK BORER causing heavy damage to peanuts in Coffee, Irwin, and Ben Hill Counties. Half the stems are tunnelled, plants shatter and break at crown during stacking. (Geiger). VELVETBEAN CATERPILLAR - Infestations heavy in peanuts, velvetbeans, and kudzu in Ben Hill County, September 23. (Davenport). Light damage to 25 acres

soybeans in Burke County, September 23. (Fortson). Light infestation of HORNWORM on small acreage of tomato plants in Bulloch County, September 24. (Whitehead).

Weather continued:

of contrast temperatures averaged below normal west of a line joining Houghton, Michigan, Grand Junction, Colo., and Yuma, Ariz. Average weekly departures from normal were 12° at Great Falls, Mont., and more than 6° throughout most of the Northwest where frost and freezing were rather general on the 29th and 30th of September, occurring for the first time this season in parts of Oregon and Utah. Minimum temperatures of 10° or less were reported in Wyoming. Snow fell in the northern Rocky Mountain States. No important crop damage resulted from this onset of cold weather. (Summary Supplied by U.S. Weather Bureau).

